

THEATRE ROYAL.

On MONDAY Evening, April 10. will be performed, The Tragedy of KING RICHARD III. The Part of RICHARD, by HUSTON STEWART NICOLSON, Esq; King Henry, Mr KEMBLE; Buckingham, Mr W. WELLS;—Treffel, Mr. BELL; Lord Mayor, Mr O'REILLY; And Earl of Richmond, Mr WOODS; Lady Ann, Mrs WOODS; Dukes of York, Mrs MOUNTFORT; And the Queen, Mrs WILMOT-WELLS. To which will be added, THE MOCK DOCTOR. Gregory (the Mock Doctor), Mr WILSON. Tickets to be had, and places for the Boxes taken of Mr GIBB, at the Office of the Theatre.

Exhibition of Mechanical Figures.

At the Great Room, next door to Corri and Sutherland's Music Shop, Bridge-street, will be exhibited, on Monday next, and every day during the week, the following most astonishing pieces of Mechanism, viz. Automaton Writer, or Fame's Recorder; Speaking Figure, or Goddess of Fame. Admittance only One Shilling. Hours of Exhibition from twelve to three, and from seven to nine in the evening.

In the press, and will be published in June next, In two volumes quarto, Price ONE GUINEA in boards to Subscribers only, THE Office, Powers, and Jurisdiction of His Majesty's JUSTICES OF PEACE.—Also, Powers of the COMMISSIONERS OF SUPPLY.

With An Historical Account of the Boards of the Excise and Customs; containing a detail of the statutes relative to these Boards in matters falling under the cognizance of the Justices of Peace. Together with Styles of Complaints, Summons, Petitions, and Summary Warrants, Interlocutors, Revenue Informations, &c. &c. Interperfed with Law Observations, upon the various subjects.

By ROBERT BOYD, LL. D. Subscriptions taken in by the author, at his house, Paterson's Court, Edinburgh, and by all the bookellers.

Household Furniture.

THE Auction of Household Furniture, formerly advertised to be held on Monday the 10th, in a house in Surgeons Square, east side of the High School, Edinburgh, is PUT OFF until Monday the 24th current, when the time will then positively proceed.

To begin precisely at eleven o'clock each day, Wm BRUCE Auctioneer.

Teas and Spirits Sold at Prime Cost.

JAMES FRASER, head of Forester's Wynd, Lawn-market, Edinburgh, begs to acquaint his friends and the public, that he is giving up business in this place at the ensuing term; in consequence of which he is now selling off his fine stock of Teas and Spirits at prime cost.

J. Fraser, confident of the quality of his teas, will take them back and return the money, if not approved of upon trial. Orders for any of the above teas will be punctually attended to, and the tea sealed and charged as low as if the purchasers were present.

N. B. Any person having claims on the said James Fraser, will apply for payment on or before the 20th of May next. And those indebted to him will please make payment to him as above.

A quantity of old strong rectified whisky for punch at 3 s. 10d. per gallon.

Teas, Spirits, and Wines,

Wholesale and Retail.

JOHN STURROCK, Tea and Spirit Dealer, Edinburgh, most respectfully informs his CUSTOMERS, that he has OPENED a new Warehouse, opposite the head of Blackfriars Wynd, High Street, Edinburgh, where, and at his Old Warehouse, head of Canongate, the public will be supplied with TEAS, SPIRITS, and WINES, of the best qualities, and at the lowest prices.

His present retail prices are as follow, viz.

Per Pound.	Per Gallon.
Best Bohea Tea, 2 0	Best Double Rum, 8 0
Ordinary Congo, 2 6	Good ditto, 7 0
Good middling ditto, 3 0	Single ditto, 6 0
Good ditto, 3 6	Best Brandy, 8 0
Fine ditto, 4 0	Good ditto, 7 0
Fine ditto, 4 6	Single ditto, 6 0
Good Souchong, 5 0	Good Geneva, 6 0
Fine ditto, 5 6	Middling ditto, 5 0
Fine ditto, 6 0	Rum Shrub, 8 0
Single Green, 3 6	Brandy ditto, 8 0
Fine ditto, 4 0	Proof Whisky, 3 6
Good Hyson, 6 0	Strong ditto, 4 0
Fine ditto, 8 0	Port, Sherry, and
Raw Coffee, 1 8	Litbon Wines } 1 6
Roasted ditto, 2 6	English Caracilla, do. 1 0
	Cyder & Perry, ditto 0 8

Retailers and others who take large quantities will be allowed a reasonable discount from the above prices.

Sale of Lemons and Seville Oranges.

WILLIAM REID Grocer, head of Dickson's Close, High-street, Edinburgh, has on hand a quantity of LEMONS and SEVILLE ORANGES; the latter in the highest perfection for Marmalade, which he is selling at greatly reduced prices. Sugar at prime cost to fruit-cultivators. N. B. Groceries of all kinds at the most reasonable rate. Commissions from the country daily attended to.

MEMEL LOGS.

TO BE SOLD by auction, for account of the Underwriters, on Monday the 10th current, at twelve o'clock noon, in Mr Learmonth's Yard, Timber Bush, Leith, a Cargo of the best MEMEL SQUARE TIMBER. Six months credit will be given.

Apply to William Sibbald, merchant in Leith.

DAMAGED HEMP.

TO BE SOLD by public auction, for account of Underwriters, on Tuesday the 11th of April, at 10 o'clock forenoon, at Mr Robertson's new Warehouse in the Timber Bush, Leith, about 30 tons of DAMAGED HEMP in lots, being part of the cargo of the ship Nancy, Captain Thurbur, put into Leith in her voyage from St Peterburgh to London. The Hemp may be seen the day preceding the sale, by applying to John Jamieson and Co. or John Scougal, Leith.

This Day is published, By CHARLES ELLIOT, Edinburgh, William Anderson, printing, and Dunlop & Wilson, Glasgow, (Price 3 s. 6d. sewed, and 4 s. neatly bound in calf.) THE

MUSICAL MISCELLANY: A SELECT COLLECTION OF Scots, English, and Irish Songs, SET TO MUSIC.

Full Fed Stot Beef.

MRS POCOCK, at her stand, north-west corner of the Laigh Flesh Market, Edinburgh, has, for sale, a QUANTITY OF VERY FINE SIX-YEAR OLD STOT BEEF.

These Stots were fed by Mr Hagart in Carfrae, and are allowed to be as fine beef as any that has appeared in the market this season.

The sale will commence on Saturday the 8th current, and continue every market-day for five or six weeks.

WANTED to Borrow, on or before the first of May next, upon undoubted personal security, The Sum of L. 350 Sterling.

The interest to be paid regularly in Edinburgh. For further particulars apply to James Spence writer, Crichton's Street, or Oswald Fotheringham writer, Fisher's Close. Not to be repeated.

MONEY WANTED.

WANTED to Borrow at Whitfunday next, L. 1000 sterling on heritable security.

For particulars apply to George Imlach, writer in Edinburgh.

Money wanted to borrow

At Four and a Half per cent.

THIRTY THOUSAND POUNDS, at the term of Martinmas next, upon most undoubted heritable security. The interest to be paid punctually paid, either in London or Edinburgh; and the borrower will have no objection to be bound to pay the principal in London, when required. Apply to William Lumfaine, clerk to the signet.

Ironmongery and Hardware Goods.

FORREST AND BROWN,

Ironmongers and Hardware Dealers,

Successors to the deceased Mr ROBERT FORD,

At the GILDED COCK, second shop above Fortune's Close,

North side of the High Street, Edinburgh,

WITH the greatest respect, beg leave to inform the friends and customers of the late Mr Ford in particular, and the public in general, that they have laid in a complete assortment of Ironmongery and Hardware Goods, (as kept by their late friend) among which articles the following are a few:

Joiners and Carpenters Tools of all sorts.

Nails, Spigs, and Tentor Hooks of all sizes.

Wood Screw Nails of all sizes.

Best House Bells, with complete Mounting for ditto.

Coffin Mounting of all sorts.

Mounting for Decks, Drawers, Cabinets, Book-cases, &c.

Carved and Plain Mounting for Clock-cases.

Clock-hands, Therms, and Line.

Shoemakers Tools and Utensils.

Brass and Iron Locks of all sorts.

Files and Rasps of all kinds, for Joiners, Smiths, and Founders.

Brass and Iron Hinges, all sizes.

Baken Hair, Girth-web, and Brass Nails.

Fifth-skin, Fin Tails, & Rushes.

Emery Paper, and Sand ditto.

Coarse and fine Glass Paper.

Blue Potts, Borax, Spelter, and Emery.

Scots and London made Glue.

Steel, Coffee, or Pepper Mills, and ditto in Wood Boxes.

Such as are pleased to favour them with their orders may depend upon being served on the most reasonable terms, and a proper discount allowed those who take quantities.

Commissions from the country will be carefully attended to.

N. B. All persons having any demands on the late Mr Ford, are requested to lodge notes of the same; and those indebted to him will please observe, that the debts are payable to Mr Forrest, at the above shop, and not to Mr Alexander Brown wine-merchant, the power of factory being withdrawn from him some time since.

Wanted, a H. use Carpenter to act as Foreman, who can be well recommended. For particulars apply as above.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of the late Doctor GEORGE BELL of Greenhill, Physician in Manchester.

DOCTOR BELL's Estate being now sold, and the price payable at Lammas first, his creditors are desired, as speedily as possible, to lodge their grounds of debt, and oaths upon the verity thereof, in the hands of Alexander Allison, accountant in Edinburgh, or Alexander Young writer to the signet, that a scheme of division of the price may be made out.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of ARDMILLAN.

THE estate of ARDMILLAN being sold, and the price payable at Whitfunday first, a state of the funds for payment of the creditors, and a list of the debts due by the late Mr Crawford, with a scheme of division have been made out, and may be seen in the hands of Andrew Blane, writer to the signet, or David Limond, writer in Ayr.

And notice is hereby given to the whole creditors, to meet at the Queens-head Inn in Ayr, upon Monday the 15th day of May next, as well to receive payment of a dividend, as to deliberate upon certain particulars to be then laid before them. Not to be repeated.

Notice to Creditors.

JOHN PEAT writer in Edinburgh, Trustee on the real and personal sequestrated estate of JAMES JOHNSTON, some time of Ostend, afterwards merchant in Edinburgh, hereby gives notice, That, in terms of the act of Parliament, he has made up a second scheme of division of the funds recovered since the first dividend, among such of the Creditors who have proved their debts; which scheme will remain in his hands, open to the inspection of all concerned, till Thursday the 15th of June next, on which day, the Trustee requires the whole Creditors to attend at John's Coffeehouse, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving their dividends, and other matters mentioned in the statute.

JOHN PEAT.

Just imported, and to be sold by ROBERT STRONG AND SON, Bridge, Leith, on the most reasonable terms, A Cargo of OIL, BUTTER, TUSK, LING, COD and SAITH FISH.

Premiums gained at the Linen Hall.

THE Commissioners and Trustees for Fisheries, Manufactures, and Improvements in Scotland, do hereby advertise, That the Gentlemen who acted as Judges in determining the preferences amongst the various articles of Scotch Manufacture lodged at the Linen Hall, to compete for the Premiums held forth last year, having made their Reports, the sealed notes belonging to the preferred articles were afterwards opened in presence of a Committee of the Trustees, from which it appeared, that the Premiums are gained as under:

For the best 20 pieces of stout yard-wide Linen, from 700 to 1100—Alexander Robertson manufacturer in Kinross, L. 15 0 0

For the second best 20 pieces of ditto—Thomas Hutton manufacturer at East Wemyss, in the county of Fife, 10 0 0

For the best 48 pieces of brown Linen, in imitation of the foreign fabric, known by the name of *Plattas*, 15 l.

There was no competition for this Premium, one parcel only having been presented; which however being thought an exceeding good imitation of the foreign fabric, the manufacturer, who is William Paterfon at Kinross, was allowed the

For the best 240 pieces of bleached Linen, in imitation of the foreign fabric, known by the name of *Britannias*, 20 l.

One parcel only was presented, which the Judges did not think a very successful imitation, either in the manufacturing or dressing; but on account of its being the first time of producing such goods at the Hall, and probably the first attempt of the manufacturer to make them, he, viz. John Young at Perth, was allowed the one half of the Premium, being

For the best 2 suits of Damask Table Linen, both with regard to the elegance of the pattern, and the manufacturing—William Cheap, Edinburgh, 10 0 0

For the best and second best 9 pieces of Cotton Cloth for Printing, of seven hundred, 12 l. and 6 l.

Two parcels were presented for competition, which the Judges thought perfectly equal in quality; the two Premiums were therefore divided equally between the manufacturers, viz. Spruill, McCaul, and Company, Glasgow, and John Bartholomew at Cotton Hall, near Glasgow, 9 0 0

For the best and second best 12 pieces Clear Lawn, from 1200 to 1300, 20 l. and 10 l.

There were four parcels presented for competition, one of which the Judges thought well worthy to be preferred, viz. Alexander Croft at Muirside, in the parish of Old Monkland and thire of Lanark, 10 0 0

But none of the other parcels being considered to have any merit, the second premium was not adjudged.

For the best and second best 8 pieces of Hunters Cloth, not exceeding 4 s. per yard in value, 15 l. and 10 l.

There was no competition for these Premiums, one parcel only being presented, which the Judges did not think so well manufactured as to merit the first Premium; and therefore the second Premium only was allowed to the manufacturer, who is Henry Duncan, Edinburgh, 10 0 0

For the best and second best 8 pieces of dressed Woolen Cloth, not exceeding 3 s. per yard, in value 12 l. and 8 l.

Two parcels were presented, one of which the Judges thought exceedingly well manufactured; and the first Premium was therefore adjudged to the manufacturer, George Mercer, at Widenhaugh, near Galashiels, 12 0 0

But the other parcel being considered to have but little merit, the half of the second premium only was allowed to the manufacturer, Robert Walker jun. at Dalrymple, near Galashiels, 4 0 0

For the best and second best 8 pieces of dressed Woolen Cloth, not exceeding 2 s. per yard in value, 8 l. and 5 l.

Of three parcels which were presented, the Judges, after selecting the two which they considered to be the best, being of opinion that these were in every respect of an equal quality, both Premiums were divided equally between the manufacturers, viz. James Walker in Galashiels, 6 10 0

And Alexander Nisbet in Haddington, 6 10 0

For the best and second best 12 pieces of Kendal Coatings, not exceeding 1 s. 3 d. per yard in value, 12 l. and 8 l.

Upon this article there was no competition, one parcel only being presented, which the Judges not thinking very well manufactured, and as the parcel consisted but of 8 pieces, the second Premium only was allowed to the manufacturer, who is Anthony Jeeves at Cullinstown, near Edinburgh, 8 0 0

For the best and second best Drawings of Damask Table Napkins, 10 l. and 5 l.

Four drawings were presented for competition, two of which were considered to be elegant, but as the one was thought to approach very near the other in merit, the two premiums were adjudged to the candidates in the proportion of eight to seven, viz. to John Bain engineer, Edinburgh, 8 0 0

And to James Thomson weaver at Drumhugh, near Edinburgh, 7 0 0

Of the other articles for which the Trustees offered premiums, viz. *Plattas* bleached, Flannel, and Felt Hats, none were presented.

The above premiums will be paid at this office upon receipts being presented from the gainers, accompanied by their affidavits before a justice of peace or other magistrate, affirming, "That the goods with which they competed were of Scotch manufacture; that they never were presented at any former competition; and that they were every way in terms of the regulations contained in the Trustees advertisements published the 25th March 1785."

By order of the Trustees, ROBT. ARBUTHNOT, Sec.

EDUCATION.

At Callander of Monck, 18th March 1786.

WE having this day examined the School established here for Languages and Mathematics, in the presence of a numerous and respectable company, do, upon the most thorough conviction, approve of the proficiency of the scholars, of the abilities of the teachers to teach the branches they profess, of the discipline of the school (which they preserve without severity), and of the great care they take of the morals and health of their pupils; and therefore we esteem them worthy of this public mark of our approbation, as every way qualified to conduct the education of youth.

Thomas Buchanan, Esq; of Leney—John Buchanan, Esq; of Auchleithie—John Hamilton, Esq; of Bardsowie—Duncan Stewart, minister of Balquidder—James Robertson, minister of Callander.

Callander is one of the most healthy and pleasant spots at least in Scotland, situated ten miles west from Stirling. The teachers continue to teach the following branches—Latin, Greek, French, English, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, geography, and drawing; as also geometry, navigation, and other parts of mathematics. Board may be had from 4 l. to 12 l. Sterling, according to the inclination and circumstances of those who apply. Those who would wish their children constantly under the inspection of their teachers, will have board from them for 12 l. Sterling, education included. For particulars apply to any of the foregoing Gentlemen. Letters addressed, post paid, to the Rev. Mr Robertson of Callander, will be duly attended to; or one of the teachers may be seen at Mr William Robertson's, Hamilton's Close, Callander, till the 20th of this month.

Lottery of Jewellery Goods.

GEORGE SWAN, head of Carrobbur's Close, High Street, returns his most grateful thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the encouragement he hath met with in disposing of his lottery tickets; and as he hath still a few unfold, he hopes that those who would wish to become adventurers will immediately apply, as the drawing is positively fixed to be on Thursday the 13th instant, in Mary's Chapel, Niddry's Wynd, to begin at eleven o'clock forenoon, when the whole drawing will be conducted on the same plan as the State Lottery at Guildhall: Therefore every adventurer, whether present or not, may depend upon the strictest justice and attention, so as to give general satisfaction. When the drawing is finished, the prizes will be carefully delivered when called for.

N. B. G. Swan continues to sell Hardware, Clock and Watch Tools and Materials; also Haberdashery and Millinery Goods, &c. &c.

This day is Published, price 6 d.

By N. R. CHEYNE, Bookeller, Parliament Close.

THE Address of the Episcopal Clergy

of Connecticut, to the Right Rev. Bishop Seabury,

with his Answer.—And a Sermon by the Rev. Jeremiah Leaming, A. M. Rector of Christ's Church, Stratford.

Also, Bishop Seabury's first Charge to the Clergy of his diocese, both delivered at Middletown, August 3d and 4th, 1785, with a list of the succession of Scots Bishops, from the Revolution in 1688, to the present time.

N. B. N. R. Cheyne removes to St Andrew's Street, New Town, at Whitfunday.

New invented

PATENT STEEL

SPRING TRUSSES,

And BALSAMIC DROPS for Hernies or Ruptures in both sexes, either single, double, in infancy, or old age, and without any depending strap or belt.

BY the use of this incomparable invention, the orifice of the abdomen is so effectually secured as to be in no danger of a relapse; and by the assistance of the Balsamic Drops, the orifice is soon contracted, the rupture healed, and in a short time the cure is rendered complete and permanent. These valuable Trusses, which are the product of several years study, and a close attention to the above important branch of Surgery, are entirely of a new construction. The Bolster or Compress slides in a horizontal direction, so as to be brought to cover the ruptured part, by which contrivance the Truss can never fail fitting the patients of whatever size, or in whatever situation the rupture may be. The Bolster turns upon a swivel, in the inside of which is contained a spring lock, which after the rupture has been carefully returned, and the Truss fastened on, by a gentle pressure of the hand, acts at discretion, and secures the convex part firm to the orifice, while at the same time, its elasticity is so well preserved, that it yields to bodily motion, and remains perfectly flexible in every attitude.

Encouraged by the approbation of several of the most eminent Surgeons of both England and Scotland, who have unanimously pronounced these Trusses the most complete ever yet offered to the Public.—The proprietor now premises to offer them to the afflicted, as the most certain and efficacious means of cure, and has appointed vendors in most of the principal towns of Great Britain.—Of whom also may be had, A New Treatise on RUPTURES, illustrated with copperplates, wherein the parts are accurately delineated, and the oblique descent of the intestines shown; together with an anatomical description of the whole, and the most approved method of returning the rupture, previous to the application of the Truss, clearly pointed out, and fully explained.

These Trusses and Drops to be had of Messrs Husband, Elder, and Co. opposite to the Tron Church, Edinburgh.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of GAVIN KEMP and COMPANY, Merchants in Leith, and of the Individual Partners of that Company.

THAT upon application of said Gavin Kemp and Company, with concurrence of creditors to the extent prescribed by law, the Lord Swinton, Ordinary on the bills, was pleased to sequestrate the whole real and personal estate of the said Company, and of the individuals thereof, and to appoint the creditors to meet at Edinburgh on Wednesday last the 5th April current, to name an interim factor, and to fix a day for a general meeting of the creditors to elect a trustee or another factor.

That accordingly a meeting was held, when an interim factor was appointed, and a day was also fixed for holding a general meeting of the creditors to elect a trustee; but the meeting having fixed their next meeting a week sooner than allowed by the act of Parliament, application has again been made to the Lord Ordinary on the bills, to rectify the above mistake; and his Lordship by deliverance of this date, has appointed the creditors of the said Company, and individuals thereof, to meet at Edinburgh, and within the exchange Coffeehouse there, upon Wednesday the 12th day of April current, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of fixing a new day for the general meeting of the said creditors, in order to elect a trustee or factor upon the said sequestrated estate, in terms of the statute.

Of all which intimation is hereby made.



LLOYD'S LIST, April 4.
CAPTAIN Gould, of the Alert, arrived at Bristol from South Carolina, spoke the Endeavour, from Liverpool to Virginia, on the 20th ult. about 12 leagues SW. from Waterford, all well.

Plymouth, 1. Yesterday the John and Eliza, Jope, in turning from Cawdrey-bay to this port, got on shore near the garrison, but got off with damage; the master and two men are missing.

Captain Service, of the Matty, arrived in the river from Bermuda, on the 6th ult. lat. 41. long. 37. spoke the Britannia, Muirhead, from London to Halifax, out 40 days; and on the day following, in lat. 43. long. 38. spoke the Hopewell, Royley, from Dublin to Baltimore, out 50 days.

The Wasp, Bowen, from Africa, has passed Barbadoes.

The King Peppel, Harding, was well at Bonny the 13th of December; with 300 slaves, and would leave the coast in a few days.

The Ellen, Drynwater, from Liverpool and Cork for Jamaica, passed Montserrat the 1st of February, all well.

The Agnes, Holland, from Jamaica to Lancaster, is condemned at Antigua.

The Matilda, Sopina, from the Havannah to Charleston and Jamaica, is arrived at Charleston in great distress, having met very bad weather in her passage.

The Enterprise, Green, from Rhode Island to Dublin, foundered at sea; the crew taken up by the Buckhorn, Troop, from Charleston for Hamburg, arrived at Milford.

The Endeavour, Elliot, from Limerick to Bristol, is on shore on Dunwooley-bay, on the coast of Ireland; it is expected the ship and cargo will be saved.

The Ann and Eliza, Hays, failed from Whitby the 14th Feb. for Davis Straits, but in a gale of wind stove in the deck, received other damage, and six men drowned, and put into Bristol in a shattered condition.

The Friendship, Fitzgerald, from Cadiz to Cork, was drove on shore the night of the 5th ult. near the Castle of Lanta Fety; part of the cargo is expected to be saved.

The John and Margaret, Thompson, from Shields to Davis Straits, failed the 18th Feb. but meeting a severe gale off Cape Farewell, she lost her foremast and bowsprit, and put back to Shields the 30th ult. in order to repair for Greenland; there were several others of the Straits ships in the gale; the Kingston, Limay, lost her main and mizen masts, five boats, and five men, and it is expected will put back to Shields.

The Brook, Noble, was to sail from Jamaica to Liverpool the 14th of February.

The Speighttown, Jackson, from Barbadoes, failed to be arrived at Liverpool, is premature.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, April 3.

READ a first time the Dumbarton, and the Bristol road bills.

The House went into a Committee on the India bill; and a desultory debate took place on the clause authorizing the Governor General to controul the Council. Lord Loughborough, Earl Fitzwilliam, and Lord Stormont objected to the very great, and indeed unbounded power given to the Governor General, by which the Council were in fact annihilated. They were suffered to exist in name indeed, but they had neither efficacy, nor could they have responsibility. On the other side it was argued by the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Walsingham, that the power of the Governor General of controuling on great emergencies the Council, did not take from them their deliberative powers, nor their opinions. Their opinions would be regularly put upon the records of the Government, and transmitted. Their responsibility was not affected, in cases where they were not controuled; and in fact, every precaution was taken to preserve, as much as possible, the benefit of the more excellent of the Council, consistent with necessary in certain cases to give to the Governor General.

On the clause authorizing the Governor General to fill up the vacancies which might occur at the Council Board, the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Stormont, and Lord Loughborough made several observations. They contended that this power ought to remain in the hands of the Company at home. If it was convenient that the vacancies should continue unfilled up till advices were sent home, the evil might be avoided by a provision to the purpose. The Court of Directors might name a number of officers, who in case of vacancy should succeed of course, and in the order in which they are named. As the clause stood, the new members would be devoted to the Governor General, and would be his creatures.

It was argued in answer to this, that the Governor General made the appointments subject to the approbation of the Company, and that of course they would fill by the controuling power. The evil springing from long vacancies had been felt, and it was a necessary provision that the Governor General should have the power to fill the Board in the mean time.

Lord Loughborough and other noble Peers desired to know why in this place an omission was made of a wholesome clause, binding the members of the Council to a constant attendance. The clause was important, as an example had occurred of a compromise between a Governor General and a member, for the absence of the latter. Such an abuse might again occur, and it was fit to guard against it by a clause expressly stating that no member should absent himself for more than a time to be limited, unless detained by sickness, under the penalty of having his place filled at the Board.

In answer to this, it was said, that they saw no reason for any such clause. They denied the knowledge of any such collusion as had been mentioned; and they thought such corrupt collusion unlikely. Many causes, besides sickness, might occur to make the absence of a member necessary, during which he might be employed in promoting the interests of his country.

On the clause restricting the nomination to the Council Board to Gentlemen who had served twelve years in the civil department in India, an observation was also made.

Lord Loughborough said, it was an injustice to the Gentlemen of the military department. Many who had been bred originally in that line, had afterwards faithfully and essentially served the Company in the civil departments, and he intimated the present Mr. Stable, as an eminent example of his profession.

To this it was answered by the Lord Chancellor, that it was necessary to keep the orders distinct. Military promotion was slow, and it would not be

wife to distract the views of men from their own profession. Besides, if officers of twelve years only were admissible to the Council, very young Captains and Majors might be chosen.

The clause which occasioned the greatest degree of debate was; that which debarred the commander in chief from a seat at the Council Board.

Lord Loughborough said, it was dishonourable to Government, and would also be injurious to our interests. A commander in chief deprived of a seat at the Board, would be deprived of his efficacy.

The army would no longer look up to him, and his influence would be at an end. The injury to General Sloper was mentioned with peculiar respect.

Lord Viscount Stormont, Lord Carlisle, and Earl Fitzwilliam, joined in honourable notices of this Gentleman, who had gone forth without cabal.

who had left no party to intrigue for him in the India House, nor no agents to act for him in Parliament—but he had made reductions in the army to the amount of 40,000 l. a year; and his general character had raised him high in the esteem of all India.

Earl Fitzwilliam moved an amendment, that the clause excluding the commander in chief from the Council should not have its operation, till death, resignation, or removal of the present Gentleman, holding that office in the several presidencies.

The Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Richmond, Lord Sidney, and other Lords, desired to abstract the question from all personalities, and to discuss it on its own merits. They heartily subscribed to the eulogiums which had been paid to General Sloper, but they contended that it should be at the option of the Company, whether the commander in chief should have a seat at the Council Board or not.

The House divided on the clause,

For the amendment, 19

Against it 53

Their Lordships then proceeded through the other clauses of the bill, and various amendments were made in the wording of several of the provisions.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, April 3.

Read a first time the bill for paying off a part of the national debt.

Read a second time and committed the Newfoundland fishery bill.

COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY ON THE DELINQUENCY OF MR. HASTINGS.

The order of the day being called for, that a Committee of the whole House be appointed to consider of the written evidence, and to hear oral testimony concerning the accusation of Mr. Hastings, and the Speaker having left the Chair, the House resolved itself accordingly into a Committee for these purposes, Mr. Ord in the Chair, when a very long uninteresting debate took place, merely on a point of form, and which we shall give in as few words as possible.

Mr. Burke stated the progress which had been made in the business of impeaching Warren Hastings, Esquire. After referring the House to what stood in charge against his administration on the face of their journals, which were the necessary consequences of that matter; other articles of various kinds, all tending to the same point of crimination, remained to be also laid before the House. One of the most fatal of these was the suppression of that information which he was bound by office and by oath to transmit to his employers. He was in possession of papers which he deemed competent to prove that fact. But it was necessary to authenticate these papers, not for his satisfaction, but for the satisfaction of the House. With this view he therefore moved, that Captain Jacques be called to the bar.

The Master of the Rolls owned himself much disappointed. He came to hear the impeachment which had been so long threatened. He was anxious for the honour of Parliament. The whole weight of the authority belonging to the House of Commons was soon to press against a single individual. Gentlemen should beware of what they were doing, and endeavour to make the case of the person accused their own. In all grand juries a bill of indictment was found before any evidence whatever was admitted. He would put it to the conscience of gentlemen, whether this was a fair proceeding, to call for evidence in order to criminate? It was at least not the practice of the Courts below. He protested, from his conscience, that he was impartial. He never had any communication with Mr. Hastings, and was not likely to be influenced from motives of personal favour or respect to that gentleman. He knew but little of the subject, but he could not help knowing something, as pamphlets against the prosecuted were circulated in a clandestine and very improper manner. He had therefore hoped to have seen that day articles of impeachment formally produced.

Mr. Nicholls was of the same opinion with the Right Hon. Gentleman, and was in great expectation to have heard the whole charges brought forward. He grounded this expectation on what had fallen from the Right Hon. Gentleman when he opened the matter to the House. He conceived, from what had then been said, that the express purpose of the Committee was to examine into the charges which were to be submitted, under certain specific articles, to the consideration of the House.

Mr. Burke was aware that a determination was formed to dispute every inch of the ground. However, he could not help remarking, that the objections which had been stated came too late. Why were they not suggested before? or to what purpose now? If any thing improper had yet been done, gentlemen had certainly been misled by the orders of the House. But from present appearances they were pretty sure of going on in a straight course for the future. He saw a collection of sense and learning from all quarters; from the law especially, the attendance on the great question now pending in the face of the public and of the world, was respectable. But he was surely intitled to enquire for what reason

the House had not their assistance before. Why did not the House receive the instruction of these Honourable Gentlemen in a stage of the business when it might have been useful?

He then shewed, that the case of a Grand Jury, as quoted and urged by the learned Gentleman (the Master of the Rolls) was, by no means analogous to that under the consideration of the Committee.

The House, in their present character, did not possess the faculty of finding upon bills as the Grand Jury did. Neither had the House the various advantages which all Grand Juries constitutionally enjoyed. For these reasons the two cases were totally and essentially distinct.

He begged the Right Hon. Gentleman would consider, that though the honour of the House was concerned, he too had not a little at stake. The House would no doubt take care of their honour; it was clearly his business to look after his own.

He well knew what an important cause he had undertaken. It was that of millions of society, and of human nature. He owned his inability to do it justice; but such was its magnitude, that it would not only bear it up, but even support such an insignificant individual as himself.

He begged it might be considered that as he was the accuser, or rather destined to manage the accusation of the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled against Warren Hastings, Esq; it was his duty to command whatever evidence could be fairly brought forth. All evidence of that description from India he found most exceedingly difficult to command. Gentlemen who had been upon the spot were even reluctant to speak out, or repeat what they knew of the Government of India. He was utterly unacquainted with the persons who had been ordered to attend the House. They avoided to converse with him on the subject; but, in truth, he never saw above two of them in his life.

He admired the extreme tenderness which was shewn to the person accused, and the apprehensions which were endeavoured to be raised about the authority of the House. Who knew not the characteristic gentleness which distinguished their proceedings? That authority, he pledged himself, would not "break the bruised reed, nor quench the smoking flax." And, he believed, most men would join him in opinion, that the little finger of the law, wherever it fell, would be found much heavier than the loins of that House.

It was a matter which ought to be very seriously considered, that Mr. Hastings stood in a great number of instances self-condemned. He had criminated that Government on many occasions and many accounts, while entirely under his own management, and for which he was consequently alone responsible. He desired that a paper, relating to the depopulation and ruin of Oude, might be examined, that the case of the Royal Family might be recollected, and that his word on these particulars might be put to such a test as the House might confide in with honour. The whole of the oral evidence, except two, were intended to substantiate those facts concerning the Government, or rather mal-administration which had undone that country.

Upon the whole, he thought the honour of the House committed, and it was the duty and honour of every Member to exert himself in supporting that great principle.

He then moved, that the House should be enlarged, and more extended than even the honour of the House. He took his station on the side of human nature, an interest paramount to all others, so that he was engaged in no paltry cause. He trusted truth would bear him out, that the feelings of gentlemen would be at side all party considerations, and that the House of Commons would join with the people of England in bringing fairly to an issue that which at present engrossed the attention of all Europe.

The Master of the Rolls apologized for having suggested what occurred to his mind, on a subject which had given him much uneasiness for some time. He still could not help wishing for the charges which he conceived to have been promised for that day. But he complained of the improper mode which had been taken to bias the minds of Gentlemen against Mr. Hastings. He mentioned several precedents to prove the necessity of producing the charges.

Mr. Fox stated briefly what he conceived to be the real order of proceeding in all such cases, and protested that it was totally indifferent to him, except for the forms of the House. He could see no reason to violate these in the present case, and therefore he thought it would have a better aspect, especially in a criminal prosecution, to adhere to what were the established practices of the House in former times.

The Speaker went into an ample discussion of what the forms of the House authorized on such occasions. No evidence was to be admitted, in his opinion, which went to substantiate a criminal charge, until that charge was specifically made. He contended that this was not a Committee of enquiry, otherwise it would have been a Committee of secrecy, or a select Committee, and that therefore it was not competent to hear evidence on it. It was consequently his opinion that the facts ought first to be produced, and the imputations with which these facts were connected, and then the Committee would judge whether such and such evidence were competent to authenticate the colouring that went to criminate that authority in which they originated.

Mr. Fox replied, by shewing that it must be from its own nature a Committee of enquiry, and that the charges were properly to grow out of the evidence. He paid the Right Hon. Gentleman's authority many compliments, but he contended, that the forms and procedure of the House bore him out.

The Speaker apologized for what he had stated, but thought it his duty, on the present question, to mention that which he had always conceived to be the stated rules of the House.

The Solicitor-General arraigned the proceeding as contrary to all law, and quoted several instances to prove, that the Right Hon. Gentleman should produce his accusations in form. He did not con-

sider him as the accuser. That was the character of the House in the present important process.

Mr. Burke loudly complained that all this learning was now too late. It had always been his opinion, and he now acted from it, that in criminating an individual it was the most proper mode to withhold the charge until the facts were produced; and then there could be no fear of manufacturing the evidence to the crime, when the crime was the natural conviction wrought by the evidence. This was strictly a Committee of Enquiry, and justified by that which proceeded some years ago on the case of Massachusetts Bay, which took cognizance of a large body of facts before they pronounced the Americans guilty. He opposed that sentence, but the precedent, as to the manner of proceedings, was undoubtedly laudable and in point. He wished to avoid all sorts of connivance or collusion. He was, perhaps, too open as an accuser, but in fairness he thought it his duty to be so. But in truth he, as the Hon. Gentleman, the Solicitor General, had said, was not the accuser. The House was the accuser, and he challenged all the science which had been collected to argue this question, and all the learning in the world, to mention a single instance in any court on earth, where the accuser was abridged in his recourse to evidence.

Mr. Jenkinson contended that the forms of the House did suppose charges, and he referred to several precedents on the journals in confirmation of this position.

Mr. Welbore Ellis stated with great accuracy, and at considerable length, the law of Parliament.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland had come to the House purely to hear the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Burke) open the case, from whose eloquence he promised himself much entertainment and instruction. He wondered no impeachment was instituted against the authors of the American war, and begged leave to remind the House, that they were prosecuting a man who had saved our possessions in India.

Mr. Sheridan apprised the House, that the Hon. Gentleman (the Lord Advocate of Scotland) had abandoned the question before the Committee, and become an Advocate for Mr. Hastings and the Americans. This was not the matter under consideration. He stated what the Committee was, and had the order of the House under which it was constituted read. This order was, that the House should form itself into a Committee to consider of certain papers, and hear such verbal evidence as should be produced at the bar.

Mr. Samuel Smith spoke with much warmth in behalf of Mr. Hastings.

Sir Grey Cooper recalled the Committee to what he conceived to be the true state of the question.

Major Scott urged the production of the charges; complained of the pamphlet which had been circulated; denied that many of the papers produced were relevant to the question; and professed to have entertained the strongest expectations of hearing the whole charges specifically brought forward on this day. The motion which was made instead of that he called contemptible, and he was ashamed to many gentlemen had come down on an occasion so little answerable to what the public were given to understand.

Mr. Fox said a few words in vindication of his friend, who was prepared to state his charges, but the form of the House stood in his way. The constitution of the Committee obliged him to bring forward the motion which was now under discussion, and as soon as that business was disposed of, there was no doubt of his doing his duty, and fulfilling his engagements. He observed a strange eagerness in what he thought a premature defence of Mr. Hastings; whose friends strove, in his opinion very injudiciously, to prejudice his cause by an unseasonable panegyric. He trusted his Hon. friend would not be betrayed from that moderation and temper which he had chalked out for himself, by those anticipations. The public would see by and bye where the truth lay, and what ground there was for those presumed causes of triumph.

Mr. Nicholls observed, and wished to bind the Hon. Gentleman to his own promise, that he would produce his charges in due time.

Mr. Grenville vindicated a steady adherence to form, and thought it was a breach of it to withhold the articles of impeachment which the Hon. Gentleman had promised. He quoted a case.

Mr. Fox defined the Hon. Gentleman might read the precedent he referred to; and when it was read contended that it was totally irrelevant.

Mr. Grenville explained, by persisting that the precedents he adduced were in point.

Mr. Sheridan stated the impossibility of reporting the business of the Committee, unless the order of the House were obeyed.

Mr. Dundas urged, in a long speech, the propriety of charging the person prosecuted, before evidence could be produced against him.

Mr. Fox, Mr. Dundas, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Jenkinson, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Younge, and several other gentlemen were up frequently, and frequently apologized for repeating the same things.

Mr. Burke apologized for so frequently troubling the Committee, but in the situation in which he stood, it was impossible to avoid it. He repeated what he said on a former occasion, that he had evidence enough to substantiate many of his charges, but he wished to be in possession of the whole. He reproached in the strongest language those dark and exclusive practices, which some gentlemen on the other side had countenanced, under the specious promise of not violating form; but in his opinion, the object of the present enquiry was to come at the truth, though he was sorry to find, that even the Directors of the East India Company had concealed evidence which it was their duty to have brought forward. Here Mr. Burke was called to order.

Mr. Samuel Smith, who asked if he meant to order a charge against the Directors. This interrupted, however, rather excited the mirth of the House.

Mr. Smith sat down.

Mr. Burke proceeded, and said that he was surprised at the Gentleman's warmth on this occasion, when he and the rest of his brethren, the

members, who household indignity in their orders, Gentlemen, Hastings's via, but the no doubt trication of a house; he, the house st exculpate h

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...whom he must now call Mr Hastings's household friends, had tamely submitted to all the indignity with which that Gentleman had treated them, and yet they were now foremost to protect him. He ridiculed the arguments of a learned Gentleman, (the Lord Advocate) who had, in Mr Hastings's vindication, said, that he had not lost India, but that it was still in our possession. This was no doubt true, and the same might be said in vindication of a servant who had robbed his master's house; he, too, might claim some merit for leaving the house standing; but would that, he observed, exculpate him from the charge of robbery?

He repeated, that the object of this enquiry was not to accuse Mr Hastings of diminishing our possessions in India, but of misgoverning them. And he would appeal to the feelings of the House, whether the depopulation of whole countries, the reduction of the native Princes to beggary and want, the violation of treaties and of the national faith, was not an enquiry that well warranted their most solemn attention, and in which their honour and dignity were most materially concerned. He felt the importance of the arduous business which he had undertaken; but though a weak individual, he would persevere in it; and he trusted, though some affected to treat him with levity, and others with contempt, that posterity might give some credit to his exertions. He denied that he had ever said, that it was his intention this day to bring forward his specific charges against Mr Hastings; but whatever he had said, it belonged to the House to act with firmness and vigour on the occasion; it was not a light and trivial business that was to occupy their attention, it was one of the most momentous and important enquiries that ever came under their investigation, and he trusted it would be canvassed with that impartiality and deliberation which its magnitude required.

The Master of the Rolls spoke in explanation, and perished in his former arguments of the danger of examining evidence at the bar previous to the charge.

Sir Gregory Page Turner spoke against the motion. He asserted his independency, and professed, as usual, his confidence in the abilities and integrity of the Chancellor of Exchequer.

Mr Wilberforce said a few words, disapproving of calling in evidence at this stage of the business. He contended that it was contrary to the practice of the House, and to the first principles of justice.

Mr Wyndham supported a contrary opinion.

The House becoming very clamorous for the question, the gallery was cleared; the House, however, did not divide, but Mr Burke's motion was negatived.

Mr Burke then proceeded to move his general charges against Mr Hastings, which he did without any previous comment, referring his arguments in support of them till they should be admitted by the House.

This produced a very irregular conversation round the table, between Mr Pitt, Mr Sheridan, Mr Burke, Mr Dundas, and Mr Fox, chiefly relative to the order of their procedure. A difficulty occurred about printing the charges, they not having yet been admitted by the House. It was at length agreed on by both parties, that they should be printed previous to their being taken into consideration. The Chairman then reported progress, and the Committee was adjourned till to-morrow, when Mr Burke will give in the remainder of his charges, and a day will be appointed for the further consideration of the business. Adjourned.

FROM THE LONDON PAPERS, April 4.

Peterburgh, Feb. 25. Orders are sent to Cronstadt for again equipping the ships lately disarmed. Among these vessels are the Czarine of 100 guns, the Elizabeth of 80, and one of 76, which latter is still upon the stocks, but she will be launched in three months, and called the Greek.

Klaufenburg, Feb. 22. The 15th of this month a violent earthquake occasioned great damage here; three battions were destroyed, and the powder in one of our magazines was thrown into the river Szamos. Four principal buildings of the fortrefs were ruined, and a great number of houses in the town materially damaged. Though the shock has not been repeated, we are still under apprehensions.

Hamburg, March 9. They write from Copenhagen, that during the whole winter 80 privates, eight subaltern officers, and two Lieutenants, of the several regiments of infantry, were regularly exercised in the manoeuvres of artillery. It is said to be the intention of Government to add to each regiment a company of artillery. A thousand carriages for mounting artillery are ordered to be made.

LONDON, April 4.

Upon the division of yesterday in the House of Peers, the Duke of Richmond, Lord Say and Seale, Lord Bagot, Lord Hawke, Lord Rawdon, and several other Lords, voted against administration upon Earl Fitzwilliam's amendment.

Last night, a grand entertainment was given by Sir Robert Clayton at his house in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Queensberry, and several other noblemen. A number of distinguished Ladies honoured Lady Clayton with their company the same evening; among whom were the Duchess of Devonshire, Lady Duncannon, and a celebrated beauty, who has lately been the subject of much conversation.

On Saturday letters were received at Cumberland-house, dated the 20th of March, which mention, that the Duke and Duchess were then in good health at Naples.

Friday Captains Mears and Elliston, of the Royal Bishops and Ranger, took leave of the Court of Directors previous to their departure for India.

The Glanton East-Indiaman lately arrived at Portsmouth, has brought over the remains of the 98th regiment of foot, under the command of Captain Bullock. This regiment has suffered greatly both by sea and land during the war in India. Forty-two men, with the above officer only, return with its colours; and have been thirteen months on their passage home.

In the Irish House of Commons on the commitment of the Police bill, a petition was presented from the Freeman of the City of Dublin, and a motion made that they be heard by themselves or council against the bill. Ministers opposed this motion; Mr Grattan spoke with great energy in favour of the citizens, but on a division the prayer of their petition was rejected, 125 against 46. A petition from the Freeholders of the county was rejected in the first instance. Mr Grattan, Mr Corry, Mr Forbes, Mr Conolly, Mr Brownlow, and others spoke against several of the clauses, and proposed amendments, which were all over-ruled by great majorities.

A few days since died, the Right Hon. the Earl of Huntingdon. His Lordship dying a bachelor is succeeded in his title by — Hastings, Esq; a gentleman far advanced in life; whose son died some years ago, and whose daughter was married to — Chameron, Esq; who had a place in the household of the late Prince of Wales, and who is also dead. His Lordship was born in 1729, was Master of the Horse to the present King, when Prince of Wales; and carried the sword of state at the Coronation. — All his Lordship's brothers and sisters are dead, except the Countess of Moira, who is mother of Lord Rawdon.

Advices from the Hague of the 21st ult. say, that during the late disturbances, (in which the cause of the Stadtholder, if not totally ruined, has suffered very considerably) a courier extraordinary arrived at the French Ambassador's from Paris, whose dispatches announce, that his Most Christian Majesty, desiring to contribute towards every thing that can maintain the liberty and independence of the States-General, his allies, promises to oppose, as much as may depend on him, the interference of any foreign power to disturb their High Mightinesses in the arrangement of their domestic affairs. The consequence of this may be easily drawn, nor is it difficult to guess in what light it will be seen by the King of Prussia, who undoubtedly will not stand by a tame spectator of the ruin of the Prince Stadtholder and his family.

Extract of a letter from Laurence, March 28.

"This morning Captain Douglas of the marines was put to the bar at the Castle, indicted before Baron Eyre, for the wilful murder of Mr Walton, master of the Standard flag ship at the port of Plymouth; after a fair and equitable trial of four hours and an half, the evidence for the prosecution closed. The Judge made a most excellent charge to the Jury, who retired for a few minutes, and returned with a verdict of manslaughter; sentence of imprisonment for one year, and a fine of a shilling, was then passed on him. Captain Douglas bowed to the Jury and Court, and was immediately delivered into the custody of the jailor."

PRICE OF STOCKS, APRIL 4.

Bank Stock, shut.	Ditto New Ann. —
5 per cent. Ann. 104½	Ditto 1751, —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, shut.	India Stock, shut.
3 per cent. con. 69 a 68½ a 2	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. red. shut.	India Bonds paid, —
3 per cent. 1726, shut.	Ditto unpaid, 48 a 50 prem.
Long Ann. 20 9-16ths.	Navy Bills, —
Ditto 1778, 13 5-16ths a 2	Exch. Bills, —
a 5-16ths.	
South Sea Stock, —	
3 per cent. Old Ann. —	

WIND AT DEAL
APRIL 3. N. E.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, April 4.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

"Mr Dundas moved the order of the day to be read; which being done, he observed, that the object, for the effecting of which a call of the House had been thought necessary, having been obtained, he should move for the discharge thereof, unless the Hon. Gentleman, who had moved for the call, should object thereto.

"Mr Francis and Sir Walter Rawlinson both rose, and the latter Gentleman being called to, he said a few words against the order being discharged; after which Mr Dundas's motion was put, and carried without a division.

DELINQUENCY OF MR HASTINGS.

"The House waited half an hour after four o'clock for Mr Burke, who, after arranging his papers, informed the House, that he should pursue a different conduct from that he intended in the mode in which he should bring forward the impeachment of Mr Hastings. Therefore, standing in his place, as he then did, he charged Warren Hastings, Esq; with high crimes and misdemeanors; and there, he said, (laying a paper on the table) was a body of the charges. He then specified some of the charges, and accused him of making war, contrary to law, contrary to honour, contrary to wisdom, and contrary to policy, and for having received sundry sums of money from different powers. These several charges the Honourable Gentleman expatiated upon. The next charges were three: For cruelty against the *Rajah of Benares*, in whose country there had been no less than three revolutions, in the course of three years. For each revolution he meant to bring a separate and specific charge. He then read the heads of these charges, and laid them on the table. He also stated a variety of other charges, on which he commented with great solemnity, as he laid them, one by one, before the House.

"He then acquainted the House, that the charges he had brought were all that he had yet prepared; but that there were many others of equal magnitude, which he would lay before them with all possible dispatch.

"In conducting this business, which, he said, was a task of difficulty and danger, he looked to the House, and to his country at large, for their protection and support, in particular for substantiating the charge he should bring against Mr Hastings, for forming contracts, which he considered as the great source of every evil in the East Indies.

"The titles of the papers were then read by the clerk at the table, after which Mr Burke moved, that the papers should be printed.

"Mr Francis added, "that they be printed for the use of the Members," which was unanimously agreed to.

The Speaker then called upon Mr Burke to name a day, on which the charges should be taken into consideration.

Mr Vanhousart wished to know if the rest of the charges would be delivered in previous to the day appointed for considering the business.

Mr Burke said, he meant that the whole should be laid on the table before the charges should be considered; but that, from the magnitude of them, it was not possible for him to say what day precisely he could wish to have named.

Mr Dundas wished to have the business brought forward as soon as possible, and called upon Mr Burke to know if the day would be before the Easter recess.

Mr Burke believed on his honour, that all the papers would be ready before the recess; but submitted it to the wisdom of the House, on what day they would have the consideration of them stand for.

The Speaker said a day must be named, and recommended the 26th of April current.

Mr Burke then moved, that the order for going into a Committee this day be discharged, and that the consideration of the charges against Mr Hastings be referred to a Committee of the whole House on Wednesday the 26th of April; and the same was accordingly agreed to.

Mr Burke then moved, that the papers referred to the other Committee be laid before the Committee on the 26th of April, and that all persons do attend it that were ordered to attend the other Committee, which were severally agreed to, and the House adjourned till to-morrow.

On the 26th of September last, was married at Calcutta, Bengal, Captain William Kirkpatrick, Secretary to General Sloper, to Miss Maria Seton Pawson, daughter to the late George Pawson, Esq; wine-merchant, London.

Died at Deptford, on the 11th curr. Ralph Carre, Esq; son of the deceased John Carre, Esq; of Calvers.

Patrick Grant of Glenmoriston, Esq; died at his house of Inverwick on 30th March last, in the 86th year of his age. His friends and relations, who live at a distance, will be pleased to accept of this public intimation of his death.

Thursday last, Mr George Wilson, F. R. M. S. E. of Edinburgh, underwent the usual examination before the Royal College of Surgeons here, with entire approbation, and received their Surgeon's diploma accordingly.

This day, a young gentleman was brought prisoner from Borrowstounness, in consequence of a warrant issued by Sheriff Cockburn. Upon his being examined, it appeared that the information lodged against him proceeded upon a mistake, and that he was entirely innocent of the crime whereof he was accused; whereupon he was dismissed, besides his charges, in coming from and returning to Borrowstounness being paid.

On Thursday se'ennight, the Committee of the House of Commons chosen to try the merits of the petition presented by certain Freeholders of the county of Nairn, complaining of an undue election and return of Alexander Brodie, Esq; and insisting that George Campbell, Esq; was duly elected, proceeded to business. The state of the poll was as follows: —

Mr Brodie, 1144
Mr Campbell, 1144
In 1779 — 1144
1780 — 1144
1781 — 1144
1782 — 1144

So that the expense of the poor of Hull increased upwards of twelve times in the space of seventy years.

May the above fact stimulate every citizen who must share this proposed tax with the Corporations, to oppose this ill-judged measure; and, that they may succeed in warding off this impending danger, is the sincere prayer of

LAOCOON.

A CONSTANT READER'S favour, though containing both wit and humor, would give offence.

ARRIVED AT GREENOCK, April 1. Janet, Hyndman, from Ross, with herrings. — Margaret, Livingston, from Edale, in ballast; Hopewell, Gray, from Liverpool, with goods. — Greenock, McKinlay, from Reedland, with timber. — Betty, Malins, from ditto, ditto.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, April 5. Katherine and Isobel, Lyell, from Perth, with goods. — Jean, Farmer, from Longannet, with iron; Young, Dowie, from Perth, with grain. — True Friends, Dunne, from Stirling, with wood; William and Jean, Holms, from Lynn, with grain; Betty, Garden, from Portlory, with ditto; Hoop, Barr, from North Bergen, with wood. — S. Jean, Barr, from Inverkeithing, with grain; Peggie, Scott, from Dunbar, with grain; Ann's Increase, Griere, from North Berwick, with grain; Temple, Bridges, from Edinburgh, with goods; Williams, Williams, from Oban, with slates; Good Intent, Walker, from Lynn, with grain; three sloops with coals.

THE Heritors and Proprietors of the

Eight Districts to the South of the City of Edinburgh, are requested to meet at the George's Square Assembly Rooms on Tuesday next, at twelve o'clock noon, to consider of the proposed Bill for compelling the persons liable for the 10 per cent. by the late act of Parliament for building the South Bridge, to pay the said 10 per cent. although the same should not be necessary for defraying the expense of the Bridge.

BANK OF SCOTLAND, 5th April 1786.

THE General Meeting of Proprietors,

on the 28th ult. having ordered a dividend of profits on the Company's Capital Stock for the half-year ending the 27th of that month, the payment is, by the Court of Directors, appointed to commence on Tuesday next, the 11th instant.

THOMAS STEUART Sec.

To be LET, and entered to at Whitunday,

THE FIRST FLAT of that large commodious house situated on the north side of St Anne's Yards, entering from the Park.

For particulars, enquire at the house.

Not to be repeated.

TO BE SOLD,

By Private Bargain,

THE Lands and Estate of Prestonhall,

lying within the parish of Cranston, and shire of Edinburgh.

The house and offices are in complete repair, and fit for the immediate residence of any family.

Apply to Charles Gordon writer to the signet, who has power to conclude.

In speculation nothing seems more wisely contrived, nor better guarded against abuse, than the original act of the 43d of Elizabeth; yet we see, that it has been productive of many, and of the oppressive load of Poor Rates.

Poor Rates encourage idleness; they destroy all gratitude and dependence of the poor on their superiors and benefactors. This naturally hardens the hearts of the latter, and the expence becomes intolerable.

As this has been the case of this growing evil in England, it will probably have a more speedy growth in Scotland; for we are not so different from the present English manners as they are from those of 1600.

Can any man seriously think, that the rates and the grievances attending them in England, grew at once to the enormous height they have now reached? Are other people's errors and misfortunes never to be a warning to their neighbours?

Many people approve of Poor Rates, because they think that they lay the burden equally upon all, and do not suffer the hard-hearted and the covetous to throw it on the humane and generous; but a little reflection will shew the fallacy of this argument. What though some men do not give a due proportion of their income in alms? Will it benefit the humane, to have their quota doubled, by attempting to force their neighbours to bear the burden with them? Will it not bring to mind the old print of an opulent man reduced to poverty and rags by the law, rejoicing that he had gained his plea?

The heads of the proposed bill hold forth, that only three per cent. can be levied; but I must beg leave to remark, that the funds of the Charity Work-houses have never yet been adequate to the expence; and, without the gift of prophecy, I may venture to foretell they never will; for the more you add to the Poor funds; the greater will be the demands on them. Experience of upwards of a hundred years proves beyond contradiction, that Work-houses increase the expence of the Poor without adding to their happiness, and it must ever be the case, for it is natural that a pauper should be cheaper supported in his own family, than he possibly can in an hospital.

The town of Hull, in the 9th and 10th of King William, obtained an act of Parliament for erecting a Work-house, which act likewise empowered them to raise assessments not exceeding what had been paid in that town towards the maintenance of the poor thereof in any one of the three last years; but, by the 8th of Queen Anne, the poor had increased, and the yearly assessments had fallen short of answering the necessity of the poor. An act, therefore, was obtained by the Corporation, to levy any sum not exceeding L. 130 per ann. 1710.

The Corporation got a new act in the 15th of George II. to levy 650 per ann. 1741-2.

But, by the 23d of George II. the Corporation was obliged to procure a fresh act, to levy 1000 per ann. 1754-5.

And, as the same act empowered the Mayor and Aldermen, on representation of the Governor of Deputy Governor, and not less than nineteen of the guardians of the Work-house, to raise still more than the 1000 l. if necessary, they have well made use of the above power; for, they levied

1777	—	L. 1144
1778	—	1144
In 1779	—	1248
1780	—	1404
1781	—	1456
1782	—	1664

per ann.

So that the expence of the poor of Hull increased upwards of twelve times in the space of seventy years.

May the above fact stimulate every citizen who must share this proposed tax with the Corporations, to oppose this ill-judged measure; and, that they may succeed in warding off this impending danger, is the sincere prayer of

LAOCOON.

A CONSTANT READER'S favour, though containing both wit and humor, would give offence.

ARRIVED AT GREENOCK, April 1. Janet, Hyndman, from Ross, with herrings. — Margaret, Livingston, from Edale, in ballast; Hopewell, Gray, from Liverpool, with goods. — Greenock, McKinlay, from Reedland, with timber. — Betty, Malins, from ditto, ditto.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, April 5. Katherine and Isobel, Lyell, from Perth, with goods. — Jean, Farmer, from Longannet, with iron; Young, Dowie, from Perth, with grain. — True Friends, Dunne, from Stirling, with wood; William and Jean, Holms, from Lynn, with grain; Betty, Garden, from Portlory, with ditto; Hoop, Barr, from North Bergen, with wood. — S. Jean, Barr, from Inverkeithing, with grain; Peggie, Scott, from Dunbar, with grain; Ann's Increase, Griere, from North Berwick, with grain; Temple, Bridges, from Edinburgh, with goods; Williams, Williams, from Oban, with slates; Good Intent, Walker, from Lynn, with grain; three sloops with coals.

THE Heritors and Proprietors of the

Eight Districts to the South of the City of Edinburgh, are requested to meet at the George's Square Assembly Rooms on Tuesday next, at twelve o'clock noon, to consider of the proposed Bill for compelling the persons liable for the 10 per cent. by the late act of Parliament for building the South Bridge, to pay the said 10 per cent. although the same should not be necessary for defraying the expense of the Bridge.

BANK OF SCOTLAND, 5th April 1786.

THE General Meeting of Proprietors,

on the 28th ult. having ordered a dividend of profits on the Company's Capital Stock for the half-year ending the 27th of that month, the payment is, by the Court of Directors, appointed to commence on Tuesday next, the 11th instant.

THOMAS STEUART Sec.

To be LET, and entered to at Whitunday,

THE FIRST FLAT of that large commodious house situated on the north side of St Anne's Yards, entering from the Park.

For particulars, enquire at the house.

Not to be repeated.

TO BE SOLD,

By Private Bargain,

THE Lands and Estate of Prestonhall,

lying within the parish of Cranston, and shire of Edinburgh.

The house and offices are in complete repair, and fit for the immediate residence of any family.

Apply to Charles Gordon writer to the signet, who has power to conclude.



AT LONDON FOR LEITH,
THE ENDEAVOUR,
ROBERT ROBERTSON Master,
Now taking in goods at Hawley's
Wharf, for Edinburgh, and all
places adjacent, and will sail the
18th April.
Good accommodation for passen-
gers.—The Master to be spoke
with at the New England Coffee-
house.



AT LONDON—FOR LEITH.
THE STAR,
DONALD DENON Master,
Lying at Hore's Wharf, taking in
goods for Edinburgh, and all places
adjacent, and will sail the 18th of
April.
The ship has good accommoda-
tion for passengers.
The master to be spoke with at the New England Coffee-
house.



At London for Borrowfounness,
THE UNITY,
JAMES GRINDLAY Master,
Now taking in goods at Hawley's
Wharf, for Borrowfounness, and
all places adjacent, and will sail the
17th current, wind and weather
serving.
For freight, &c. apply to the Mas-
ter, at the New-England Coffee-
house, or on board the vessel; or to Mr William Lawrie
merchant in Glasgow.



FOR LONDON,
THE DILIGENCE,
PHILIP BUTLER Master,
Now lying on the berth in Leith
harbour, taking in goods, and will
sail on the 17th instant.
This ship has excellent accommoda-
tion for passengers.
For freight or passage apply to
the master at the ship, or to An-
drew Caldwell at the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, or at
his house in Leith.



First Ship for LONDON,
The LADY HANNAH,
C. H. KERR Master,
Now lying in Leith Harbour, taking
in goods and will sail the 10th inst.
The Lady Hannah is a fine new
ship, built on purpose for the trade,
and fitted up for passengers upon a
neat and commodious plan.
Those who are pleased to favour
this ship with goods or passage, may
depend on her sailing exactly to the day advertised, wind
and weather serving, as she is a running ship.
The Master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffee-
house, Edinburgh, or at William Kerr and Company, there
of Leith, who have for sale a few Hogheads of excellent Por-
ter, just arrived in the above ship. Salt Butter in Firkins.



Direct for St PETERSBURGH,
THE SHIP
Betsey and Brothers,
DAVID WISHART Master,
Is now ready to take on board
goods at Leith, and will be clear to
sail about the 15th April current.
She is a fine large vessel, sails the
fastest of any in the trade, and has
excellent accommodation for passen-
gers, having a large cabin and two staterooms.
For freight or passage apply to Mess. Peter and Francis
Forrester and Company, Leith, or at the Russia Warehouse,
Exchange, Edinburgh; where may be had as usual, all sorts
of Russia Sheetings, Diapers, Drillings, Table Cloths,
Printed Linens, Russia Soap, &c.
N. B. The Betsey and Brothers also takes in goods for
Copenhagen and Elsinore.



FOR PHILADELPHIA,
THE SHIP
ALEXANDER,
ALEXANDER RITCHIE Master,
She is a good vessel, sails fast, has
a new Mediterranean pass, and ex-
cellent accommodations for passen-
gers; is expected to be ready to take
in goods at Greenock in a few
days, and will be clear to sail by
the 30th of April.

For freight or passage, apply to Mess. Allan and Stewart,
Edinburgh, Mr William Donald merchant, Glasgow, or John
Stuart, Greenock.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JOHN MITCHELL, Merchant
and Manufacturer in Brechin.

UPON the application of the said John Mitchell, with
concurrence of David Scott merchant in Brechin,
and Alexander Scott merchant at Birkhill, two of his credi-
tors to the extent required by law.—Lord Swinton, Ordina-
ry, by interlocutor, dated the 6th April current, sequestrated
the whole real and personal estate of the said John Mit-
chell, and appointed his creditors to meet in the house of
Colin Smith vintner in Brechin, on Tuesday the 25th day
of April current, at four o'clock afternoon, in order to chuse
an interim factor on his estate, and for the other purposes
mentioned in the act of Parliament: And granted warrant
to the sheriff-depute or substitute of the county of Forfar,
whom failing to any of the magistrates of Brechin, to attend
said meeting of creditors, and receive their grounds of debt
and oaths on the verity thereof, as the act requires. Of all
which this notice is given.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JOHN POLLOCK
Merchant in Edinburgh.

JOHN PEAT writer in Edinburgh, Trustee on the real
and personal sequestrated estate of the said John Pollock,
herby intimates, That as the price of the heritable subjects
belonging to the bankrupt is payable at Whitunday next,
the Trustee has, in the view thereof, made up a state of the
funds, with the whole debts proved on the estate, in terms
of the act of Parliament, and a scheme of division of the
funds among such of the Creditors who have proved their
debts; which state will remain in the hands of the Trustee,
open to the inspection of all concerned, until Thursday the
8th June next; on which day, being precisely two years
from the date of the sequestration, the Trustee requires the
whole Creditors to meet in John's Coffeehouse, at twelve o'clock
noon, in order to receive their dividends, and for the other
purposes mentioned in the statute; and particularly to
determine if they will concur in authorizing the Trustee to
apply to the Court for a final discharge, in terms of the sta-
tute.

By order of Sir Michael Bruce of Stenhouse, Baronet,
Convener of the Trustees for the Turnpike Roads in
the counties of Stirling and Linlithgow,
THESE are intimating to the said Trustees, to meet up-
on Friday the 21st day of April instant, at Falkirk,
in the house of James Wyse vintner there, betwixt eleven
and twelve o'clock forenoon, for ordering and allocating the
funds and statute work on these roads for the ensuing season,
and other business of importance.
APRIL 6. 1786. JOHN MCKILLOP, Clerk.

County of Inverness.

THE Sheriff-Depute hereby intimates to the Heritors,
Commissioners of Supply, and Justices of Peace of the
county of Inverness, that the General Meeting for assessing
the Land Tax, &c. holds this year on Saturday the 29th
current; and their attendance is requested, as several matters
of importance, particularly a memorial for the Magistrates
and Town Council of Inverness, respecting a new jail and
court house, is to be laid before them. The Committee for
examining the Collector's and other accounts to meet the day
preceding, as usual.
Inverness, 5th April 1786. SIMON FRASER.

A HOUSE TO SELL.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange
Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on Monday the 11th day of
May next, betwixt the hours of four and five in the after-
noon.
That HOUSE in Buccleugh Street, lately possessed by Mr
Ainslie now deceased.—It consists of three good rooms,
two light bed closets, and kitchen, &c. It is extremely com-
modious and of easy access, and the South Bridge, with the
other improvements carrying on in that quarter of the town,
cannot fail of encreasing the value of this property. The pur-
chaser's entry to be at Whitunday next.
The articles of sale and title-deeds are to be seen in the
hands of Robert Bell, writer to the signet.

Houses and grounds at Dundee TO BE SOLD.

TO BE SOLD, and entered upon at Whitunday term
next, The commodious well-finished Dwelling-house,
including the stable, coach-house, waining-house, and other
offices and grounds of PEEP-O-DAY, pleasantly situated on
the river side, within four hundred yards of the East Port
of Dundee, in a good neighbourhood. The whole of the prem-
ises are in the best possible condition, and well calculated for
a genteel family, has the advantage of sea bathing within its
walls, and the house is well supplied by a pipe with excellent
fresh water.
The house, offices, and area of half an acre, will be sold at
a very moderate price with or without the grounds.—For
particulars enquire of Thomas Davidson, writer in Dundee.

TO BE SOLD, or LET for one, two, or more years, and entered to immediately.

The HOUSE of POWDERHALL,
with about sixteen Scots acres of land, lying in the parish of
St Cuthbert's or West Kirk, and thire of Edinburgh, as more
particularly described in former advertisements in this paper,
for January and February last.
The House and Lands may be seen at anytime of the day.
For particulars, apply to James Marshall, writer to the
signet.

TO LET.

THE House of South Coats, Garden,
and Offices, lying a little west of the New Town of
Edinburgh, belonging to the heirs of James Finlay, Esq; of
Wallyford, presently possessed by James Anderson, Esq; of
Mounie.

The House to be let with or without an Inclosure of twenty-
three Acres.
As also to Let, An Inclosure of about sixteen Acres, laid
down in grass, lying at Colt Bridge, part of the farm of
Munayhall.—To be entered to at Whitunday next.
For particulars apply to Harie Guthrie, jun. writer in
Argyle Square.

Sale of Lands in Athol.

TO BE SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Royal
Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Friday the
5th day of May 1786, betwixt the hours of five and six in
the afternoon.

The Lands of ORCHILL or URQUHILLBEG, lying
within the parish of Mounie; together with the Lands and
Grazings of EDINTOWN, in Glenangy, which belonged to
the deceased Mr Daniel Macduff merchant in Dundee.

The Lands of Orchill are pleasantly situated on the south
side of the river Garty, about seventeen miles from Dundee,
and three miles from Blair, on the great road leading from
Dundee to Blair. The grazings in Glenangy are extensive,
and fit for pasturing either black cattle or sheep.

There are no taxes upon any part of the premises. The
progress of writs may be seen in the hands of Alexander
Nairne accountant in Edinburgh, who is empowered to treat
with any person inclined to purchase by private bargain, and
will inform as to further particulars.

Commonity of Strathkinness.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, within the house of An-
drew Glas, vintner in St Andrews, upon Friday 12th
May 1786, betwixt the hours of five and six o'clock after-
noon.

Nineteen Acres and about one tenth part of an Acre, of
the Commonity of STATHKINNESS, allotted to the Rev.
Dr Alexander Turnbull of Cassidondal by decret arbitral
recorded in the Sheriff court books at Cupar of Fife, 7th Oc-
tober 1777. These acres lie immediately south of the great
road which leads from St Andrews to Cupar, two acres 214
one thousand decimal parts thereof, next to the share al-
lotted to the deceased Colonel Paton, and sixteen acres 890
one thousand decimal parts thereof, also next to Colonel Pa-
ton's share to the Clatto road. There is a very fine free-
stone quarry on the grounds, on which the other proprietors
of the divided common have a servitude upon paying the da-
mage for breaking the ground, &c.

The articles of roup to be seen in the hands of James
Greig writer in Edinburgh. Intending purchasers may look
at the decret arbitral, &c. recorded as above.

A Field well calculated for a Bleachfield,

A Lint Mill, Waak Mill, with a suitable Farm,
if required, to Let.

THE premises are situated at Easter Dunie, on the banks
of the river Beaulie, in a pleasant, plentiful, and popu-
lous country, near the great road leading from Inverness to
Ross-shire, Sutherland, Caithness, &c.—It is only ten mea-
sured miles distant from Inverness, and there is no Bleach-
field within thirty miles.—The tide flows up the river, with-
in a quarter of a mile of the premises.

A lease of any endurance, with all suitable encouragement
will be given.
Apply to Major Frazer of Belladrum, the proprietor, by
Inverness.

TO BE LET, in the parish of Coldingham, and shire of Berwick, and entered to at the term of Whitunday next.

The Farm of BEE EDGE, consisting
of above 208 acres; it is all arable and of good soil; it has
been mostly all limed within these few years, and a consid-
erable part thereof sown with grass seed.
This Farm lies within a mile of Coldingham, two of Ey-
mouth, and nine of Berwick.

For particulars apply to Mr Jacob Bogue, at Hallydown,
or John Bogue writer, Edinburgh.

Peter Main, herd at Bee Edge, will shew the land and
marches.

A House and Area to Sell.

AS the HOUSE, presently possessed by the Antiquarian
Society, lying on the north side of the Cowgate of Ed-
inburgh, is found improper for the purpose of their Musae-
um, it is proposed to dispose of the same, with the Area there-
to belonging, by public roup, on Wednesday the 12th of Ap-
ril next, in the Exchange Coffeehouse, betwixt the hours
of five and six o'clock afternoon. The house consists of three
floors, containing the following Apartments and conveni-
encies, viz. In the ground storey a large kitchen, a servants
hall adjoining, an ale cellar, a coal cellar, and a cellar fitted
up with catacombs;—on the parlour floor, a lobby, a large
parlour, three fire rooms, and a room without a fire place;—
on the second floor, five rooms with fire places;—on the
third floor, the same number of fire rooms with two large clo-
sets;—and in the upper or garret floor, which is neatly lathed
and plastered, the same number of apartments.

On the west side of the house, a hen-house, midding-lead,
and two little houses;—on the front of the area and on the
line with the Cowgate, two handsome pavilions, for stable,
coach-house, and hay-lofts. The area is in length from
north to south 228 feet, and in breadth fronting the Cowgate
66 feet. There is a water-pipe in the house from the town's
pipes, which runs into a large cistern of lead at the kitchen
door. There is a carriage entry to the house from the Cow-
gate, and also a foot entry from the High-street, by the New
Bank Close.

The premises are in good order, and may be seen every
day, Sundays excepted, betwixt the hours of eleven and two
o'clock. Mr James Cummyng, secretary to the Antiquarian
Society, will give information as to further particulars.

Lands & Houses in Tranent & Peebles.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, within the house of James
Powell in Tranent, on Thursday the 20th of April
next, betwixt the hours of twelve and one noon, in three
different lots.

Some ACRES of LAND, lying contiguous to the town
of Tranent, and commanding a beautiful prospect of the
frith of Forth.

Also, several Houses, with two Gardens, and other conveni-
encies, possessed by John Redford and John Downie and oth-
ers, either together or separately, as purchasers shall in-
cline.

And, on Wednesday the 10th of May next, will be sold
by public roup, in the Town-house of Peebles, several Hou-
ses with a large Garden in that town, and four fooms of
grass in the lands of Kedmore, and some acres of Land lying
contiguous to the town of Peebles, presently possessed by
Robert Dodds, Mrs Niven, and others.

For particulars as to the subjects in Tranent, apply to
Peter Forrester merchant, Edinburgh; and as to the subjects in
Peebles, to William Kerr, Esq; of Kerrfield, or Mr Rob-
ert Laidlaw, Peebles.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE BARGAIN, And entered to at Whitunday next.

THAT large and commodious House
with the ground and offices at the Abbeyhill, as
lately possessed by Mr Erskine of Marr.

The house consists of three floors, containing a handsome
dining-room and drawing-room, five bed-rooms, with closets,
&c. hall, lobby, kitchen, larder, milk-house, and wine cel-
lar. The kitchen is large and completely fitted up with all
proper fixtures, and the cellar with catacombs. There are
likewise two other bed-rooms newly built over the kitchen,
with a bed and dressing closet in each; and adjoining to the
kitchen there is a house, consisting of servants apartments,
and an ale cellar with catacombs. There is a pump-well and
wash-house, with coach-house, hay-loft, byre, and a stable
for six horses.

The ground consists of about an acre and half, and is re-
markably pleasant in situation.

This subject will be sold considerably below its real value;
and any person inclining to know further particulars will
please apply to Laurence Inglis writer, Merchant Street.

If no purchaser appears soon, the whole will be let for one
or more years.

Leven Bleachfield, 1786.

ANDREW MALLACH, bleacher to Mr STARK, has
laid down cloth, and bleaches at the prices follow-
ing, viz.

All plain linen yard-wide or under, weaved in a good reed
or under, at 2 d. halfpenny per yard; 1000 and 1100, 3 d.;
1200 and 1300, 3 d. halfpenny; 1400 and 1500, 4 d.;
1600 and all above, 4 d. halfpenny.—Diapers, Long Lawns
and Cambricks, 3 d. halfpenny; Damasks, 4 d. halfpenny;
Tweels, 4 d. All above yard-wide in proportion.

Cloth for this Field is taken in by
Mess. Robert Kerr haberdasher, Bridge-street; J. Elder
and Company, Luckenborths; David Forrest grocer, Pot-
ter-row, Edinburgh; James Arklay clerk to the Weigh-
house, Leith; Mrs Hillop, Prestonpans; William Bain
merchant, Cupar Fife; John Wilhast merchant, St An-
drews; George Wellwater weaver, Craik; John Cairnes
merchant, Anstruther; Mrs Horsburgh merchant, Pitten-
weem; Andrew Mackie merchant, St Monance; William
Bruce weaver, Ely; David Read vintner, Kilsconquhar;
James Henderson weaver, Dyfart; John Ford bookbinder,
Kirkcaldy; Bailie Peden merchant, Kinghorn; David
Knox merchant, Bruntland; Alexander Howie, Ceres;
Thomas Knox merchant, Culrofs; Bailie Kellock merchant
Inverkeithing; Lawrence Gibb, merchant, Dunfermline;
Robert Stark, Brucefield; Andrew Mallach at Leven field.
At all which places receipts will be given.

Sale of Lands in Dumfriesshire.

ADJOURNED
Adjourned at desire of persons intending to offer.

TO BE SOLD, by public roup, within the Old Ex-
change Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Friday,
28th April 1786, betwixt the hours of 5 and 6 afternoon,
The Lands of CRAIGIEBURN, with the Maltures and
Pertinents, lying within the parish of Moffat and Sheriff-
dom of Dumfriesshire. These lands hold of the Crown; the
yearly rent, after payment of the stipend, is 74 l. 15 s. 8 d.
and part of them is subject by the present tenant at an ad-
vanced rent of 15 l. The tenants are valued.

The situation of these lands is remarkably beautiful,
within two miles of Moffat. There is easy access to the
adjoining country and market-towns, by very good roads.
The lands are extensive, and well known to be the best pa-
sture and arable grounds in that country; are completely
inclosed and subdivided with sufficient stone dykes; have
good farm-houses, and plenty of fuel. The mansion-house
lies in a most romantic situation, and adjacent to it there is
a quantity of valuable full-grown wood, estimated at 120 l.

The natural woods are of very great extent, stretching a-
bout two miles along the water of Moffat. Above ten
years ago, they were sold for 1300 l. Sterling, have since
been inclosed mostly with a stone dyke, and the vacancies
planted with many thousands of young trees at a great ex-
pence. The young wood is far advanced, and has a most
beautiful and flourishing appearance. There is an inexhaus-
tible growth of the finest hazel and other underwood, fit
for hoops, &c. for which there is a constant demand. Be-
fore the wood was cut, the yearly produce was betwixt 30 l.
and 40 l.; but, as it is now inclosed, and properly taken
care of, much more may be expected. Competent judges
are of opinion, that in the space of a few years the woods
will be more valuable than the lands.

For the encouragement of offerers, the upset-price will
be only 2000 l. and great part of the price will be allowed
to remain in the purchaser's hands.

Any person willing to purchase privately may apply to
John Tait junior, writer to the signet, who has power to
treat, will shew the title-deeds and current leases, and in-
form concerning other particulars. The wood forester will
shew the lands and woods.

Lands in Berwickshire.

TO BE SOLD, by public roup, within John's Coffee-house,
Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 28th day of June
1786, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

The estate of WHITSONHILL, lying within the parishes
of Whitton and Ladykirk, and county of Berwick; the
gross rental of which is upwards of 1000 l. Sterling.—The
lands, which consist of about 1300 acres, are completely in-
closed and subdivided, and have good farm-houses. Part
of the estate lies along the river Tweed; and the situation of
the whole is remarkably beautiful, and within a few miles of
the towns of Berwick, Dunfermline, Greenlaw, and Coldstream.

The estate holds of the Crown, and affords several free-
hold qualifications.
Further particulars will be afterwards advertised.

The title-deeds, articles of roup, and current leases are
to be seen in the hands of Mr Robert Trotter writer to the
signet.

LANDS IN INVERNESS SHIRE, Superiority in Lanarkshire, &c.

FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse
in Edinburgh, on Thursday the 29th day of June
1786, at six o'clock afternoon, the Lands and others after
mentioned, in the several lots and divisions following; or in
such other lots as may appear more eligible to purchasers:

LOT I. THE SUPERIORITY of the six-merk lands of
old extent of Arbuckle, lying within the barony of Monk-
land, and Sheriffdom of Lanark, with the feu-duties pay-
able by six different vassals, being 3 l. 14 s. 4 d. 8-12ths
Sterling, of money, with 5 bolls of corn payable in kind,
besides the casualties of Superiority which are considerable,
as the properties are valuable and some of the vassals in non-
entry. These lands hold of the Crown, affording an unex-
ceptionable qualification in the county; and the purchaser
may have the benefit of a Crown charter, with an unex-
ecuted precept of sale.

LOT II. The Lands and Barony of LENTRAN, com-
prehending the Lands of Rindie, Holm, and Craigie, lying
within the parish of Kirkhill, and county of Inverness, sit-
uated about half way between Inverness and Beaulie, the pub-
lic road between these places passing through a part of the
lands, which stretch in a line from the contiguous frith
or arm of the sea, to the tops of the hills at the south, where
they have few with an extent of hill property and com-
munity; together with the Mill of Kingilly, and piece of
Ground lying contiguous thereto, being a part of the lands
of Belyginhill, with the maltures, futeen, sequels, and
knavehip of the said mill, due and payable out of the lands
of Newton, Kingilly, and Belyginhill, with the shillen-hill,
mill-lead, and other conveniences of the said mill.

The present gross rent of the said lands and barony of
Lentran is 157 bolls bear, and 3 l. 17 s. 5 d. 3-12ths Sterl.
of money rent. The mill having for some time been discon-
tinued, the proprietors and tenants of the lands thirled have
since gone to other mills, paying dry maltures only; so that
the value of the thirledge cannot be distinctly ascertained till
the mill is rebuilt.

LOT III. The Towns and Lands of SHIAN, lying in the
parish of Kilmarnock, and county of Inverness, on the great
military road from Fort Augustus to Fort William; together
with the lands of Wester Aberchallader, lying in the united
parishes of Bolefine and Aberlath, and county of Argyll, with
the salmon fishings in Loch Oich thereto belonging. The
lands of Shian are holden feu of a subject-superior for payment
of 20 merks Scots yearly of feu-duty. They are at present
set at 36 l. Sterling yearly rent; but, on 19 years lease, a
considerable rise is offered. There is lime on the ground,
and appearances of lead ore. The lands of Wester Aberchal-
lader are to be holden of the purchaser of the next lot, for
payment of 5 s. of feu-duty. The present gross rent is 38 l.
Sterling on a lease of six years endurance from Whit-
unday 1784; but which may be terminated in the option
of a purchaser at Whitunday 1787.

LOT IV. The Lands of EASTER and MIDDLE ABER-
CHALLADERS, including NYLACHY, with their proper
grazings in Glenbuch, as well as those which formerly be-
longed to the lands of Kyrie; together with the Superiority
of the Lands of Wester Aberchallader; And also, the
Lands of Leek and Inverrig, with the salmon fishings on
the water of Oich offering to these respective lands.—The
present gross rent of which is 103 l. 5 s. Sterling money upon
leases, which may be terminated by a purchaser at Whitun-
day 1787, as to the lands of Aberchalladers, and at Whit-
unday 1792, as to the lands of Leek and Inverrig.—
The said respective lands are to be holden of a subject-superior,
for payment of 20 merks Scots money of feu-duty. There
is on the lands of Easter Aberchallader an inexhaustible
lime quarry, of excellent quality and easily wrought.

LOT V. The Lands of KYTRIE, the Davoch Lands of
COULACHY, with their sheallings in Glentarr, Bruntler,
and Connyfuchan, and privilege of the shealling of Drach-
lun; and also, the old Glebe of Aberlath, lands of Chaban,
and Achvraid. The lands in this lot are also to be holden
of a subject-superior for payment of 20 merks Scots money
of feu-duty. The present rent or tack-duty at which they
are let, is 120 l. Sterling money, by a lease expiring at Whit-
unday 1790, but which, in the option of a purchaser, may be
terminated at Whitunday 1787.

LOT VI. The Lands of Meikle and Little ACHINDAR-
ROCHS, the lands of ACHTERAMORE, ACHTERA-
BEG, the lands of BALMIAN and CARGODDY, with
the moss thereof; together with the Grazing of Carnoch in
Glentarr, and Salmon Fishings upon the water of Oich ad-
joining to the said lands, as presently possessed by Lieut.
Ewen McPherson, by a lease current for 19 years from Whit-
unday 1785, but which may be terminated in the option of
a purchaser at Whitunday 1792, whereby the present tack-
duty offering to the said lands, is 130 l. Sterling. This lot
is also to be holden of a subject-superior, for payment of 20
merks Scots money of feu-duty yearly. There is on the
lands of Achtera a full grown oak wood of considerable
value, fit for cutting.

LOT VII. The Lands of INCHNACARDOCH, com-
prehending the towns and lands of Balnatt, Balnatt,
and Bellaich, with the salmon fishings on the water of
O'ch and wester end of Lochnefs, offering to the said lands
as presently possessed by the said Lieutenant Ewen McPherson,
Roderick McDonald, and others, his sub-tenants, at the
yearly rent of 57 l. Sterling. This lot is to be holden of a
subject-superior, for payment of 20 merks Scots money of
feu-duty.

The lands in lots 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th, and part of lot
3d, are at present thirled to the mill of Aberlath, but a
purchaser is to have right to his own maltures, with power
to build mills if they think proper, which will be an im-
mediate addition to the rental and value of each lot; and there
is no doubt that there will be a further increase of rental
the termination of the current leases, as the lands are of
great extent, and safe wintering grounds, being of excellent
quality, both for crop and store farms, well accommodated
in every respect, with easy access to the fourth country
mills, by the public military road running through them.

LOT VIII. The Old Glebe of BOLESKINE, pre-
sently possessed without lease, at the yearly rent of 2 l. Sterl.
ling.

LOT IX. THE PREMIUM OF INSURANCE in the
Edinburgh Friendly Insurance Office, which offered to the
house and pertinents fronting the High Street of Edinburgh,
between Niddry and Merlin's Wynd, being the second lot
above the shops, and valued at 2000 l. Scots.

The barony of Lentrann will be shown by Mr William
Forrester, factor on the estate of Lovat, residing at Inverness.
The lands of Aberlath and Shian by Thomas Fraser at Dun-
catcick, near Fort Augustus, and by the ground officers and
tenants; and the progress of writs and conditions of sale
are in the hands of James Fraser, writer to the signet,
whom intended purchasers may apply for further particulars.